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(54) PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL

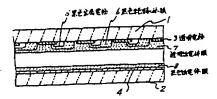
(57) Abstract:

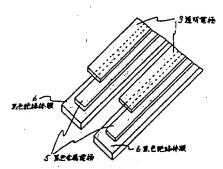
diargeness.

PURPOSE: To increase the manufacturing yield of a large capacity and highly fine plasma display panel by forming black metallic electrodes with resistors that are connected to a part of transparent electrodes in parallel to the transpar ent electrodes and coating the block metallic electrodes with black insulator films.

CONSTITUTION: A black metallic electrode 5 that absorbs light in parallel to a transparent electrode 3 can be obtained by the screen printing using the paste in which RuO₂ is added to silver paste, for example. When this transparent electrode 3 is formed, there may be generated narrow cuts in the electrode due to dirt and the like. In this case, the cut of the transparent electrode 3 can be recovered by forming this metallic electrode 5. After this metallic electrode 5 is formed, the contrast of a panel can be prevented from being deteriorated by forming a black insulator film 6 so as to fully cover the metallic electrode 5.

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公発明の名称 プラズマディスプレイパネル

②特 願 昭60-14741

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明 是 章

1 発明の名称 ブラズマディスプレイパネル

2 特許請求の範囲

44 (1.48%)

低を被仗した事を特徴とするプラズマディスプレ イベネル。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

〔 厳禁上の利用分野 〕

本発明はブラズマディスプレイペネルの構造に 関し、特に大容量プラズマディスプレイペネルの 特性改善に関するものである。

〔従来の技術〕

近年、オフィスオートメーションかよびファクトリーオートメーションの進展に伴ない、場所をとらないポータブルなフラットディスプレイは基々その特質が高まってきている。特にブラズマディスプレイは表示品位に優れ、人間工学的にも優れた特長を有している為、値々のフラットディスプレイの中でも減も期待されているディスプレイの一つとなっている。

[発明が解決しようとする問題点]

ところで、プラズマディスプレイパネルの表示 面倒電低は通常、ネサ電低として知られる8n0。 の透明はW性限によって形成されているが、ファインピッチで大谷重のプラズマディスプレイパネルに於いては、ネサW値の抵抗値が大きくなる争。 により動作選圧範囲が狭くなってしまうが、およ びネサW値切れによる歩電低下が大きな問題となっている。

本発明は、ファインピッチ・大容量のブラズマ ディスプレイパネルに於ける上配同魁点を解決す る為のパネル構造に関するものである。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

本発明のブラズマディスプレイパネルは、透明な酵産体膜で被殺された互いに平行な第一の透明電空を有する第一の透板と、無色などの光改収色の酵運体質で被殺された互いに平行な第二の電板を有する第二の透板とを、第一の透明電低と第二の透板とを相対向させ、所定の成電可能なガスを研入して成るブラズマディスプレイパネルに於いて、上配期一の透明電金の長さ方回にわたって第

かかる熱色金貨量を5 は、例えば銀ペーストに無 色に着色する為にRu O。 を添加したペーストを 用いてスクリーン印刷することによって得ること ができる。透明能極の厚さは≈ 10,000人程度化 形成され、そのシート抵抗は285/口である。 従って、0.3 6 m ビッチ,640×400 面条の容量 を有するパネルに於いては、透明電極は電極幅0.2 Mara、電極の長さ150㎜程度となり、透明電極の 抵抗価は、≈6KΩとなる。ととろで、リフレッシ **ュ形のプラメマディスプレイパネルに於いては、** 400本のスキャンをして適益な郵便を得るため には≈1MHェの周辺数のパルスによって無動す る必要があるが、パネルの有する容量性負債の為、 透明電極のパルス供給鉤から離れるに従って、実 質的にセルに印加されるパルス被形が強み、セル の放御開始電圧が見かけ上上昇する為、駆動電圧 範卧を狭くする原因となっていた。 黒色金属電板 5 はとの問題を無決する為に形成されるものであ り、例えば60am船で透明製価と30amの幅で コンタクトさせる事により全体の抵抗を1KΩ以

一の透明電低の一部分と接続するように、第一の 透明電低と平行に光致収色の金属電値を形成し、 さらに、第一の透明電便のパターン間に光吸収色 の絶縁体展を形成し、かつ光吸収色の絶縁体展で 上記光改収色の金属電値を被復した事を将放とす る。

〔吳越州〕

以下、本発明につき図面をお照して評論に説明する。

第1図は本発明の一果施例を示すプラズマディスプレイパネルの断面図であり、第2図は本発明による要部のみを示した新規図である。第1図において、1は第一の基板(前面基板)である。3は第一の基板(砂面基板)である。3は第一の基板1の内面上に互いに平行に形成した透明は低であり、通常8nの1電板として形成される。5は第2図において示した様に、透明に低3の長さ方明にもたって、その一部分と接続するよりに、透明に低3と平行に例えば印刷法により形成された光を吸収する色、たと允は無色の金属である。

下にする事が可能となり充分な影動電圧範囲を得 ることかできた。また黒色などの光吸収色の金属 職艦を用いるのはパネルのコントラストを低下さ せないためである。また、この糸色会典電極を形 成する他の効果は、透明電視の切れを修復できる 点にある。例えは透明監査3を形成する獣、ゴミ その他の原因により透明電視3に触い切れが生す る事があり、これが歩留の低下につながっていた。 ところか無色金属電板5を形成する事によりこの 透明電極切れを修復する事ができ、また、との透 明電極の切れは通常非常に細い為、表示には何ら 影響を及任すととかなく、実用に供する事が可能 となった。透明電飯3の切れは、切れが細い限り、 1本の透明電極の中に何箇所あっても、無色金属 電極を形成する事により修復する事ができる。 無: 色金嶌包穫5を形成した後、通常マスクと呼ばれ る pdo を生成分とする無色絶象体験 6 を、第1図 および第2図に示すように、黒色金属電板5を被 数するよりに形成する。 黒色絶象体膜 6 は従来、 パネルのコントラストを向上する目的で透明電磁

3のパターン励に形成していたが、本発明による 私色絶似体度6位、悪色金属電板5を完全に被数 するように形成する事を特徴としており、従来の 如く単に透明能極るのパターン間に形成したので は重大なパネルのコントラスト低下を招く事にな る。以下との点につき説明する。黒色金属電板5 ロパネルのコントラストを低下させない為れ、通 常の做ペーストに無色に着色するためのRuO』を「 添加したペーストによって形成したものであるが、 との無色金属電極5上に低融点鉛ガラスを生成分 とするペーストを印刷、焼成する事により透明鉄 単体膜を形成すると、黒色金属電標中の成分であ る凡uが、透明飮電体際中に拡散し、透明餝電体 **以か称色に潜色してしまい、パネルのコントラス** トを考しく低下させてしまり。従って、との問題 を防止するため黒色絶象体験 6 によって、黒色金 画電極5を完全化被鞭し、との後期1図に示すよ うに、送卵電極3かよび無色金属電極5を透明な 務電体膜1化よって被残する。

とのように黒色金銭電磁5を黒色絶獣体膜6代よ

なか、上記実施的では光吸収性の色として無色の場合を一例として挙げたが、無色に限らず他の 周知の無っぱい色、暗濃緑色や無粧などでも外部 光を反射せずに吸収してコントラスト向上に寄与 する点で本発明の技術範囲内に入るととは言うま でもない。 って完全に被優することにより、透明誘電体験で の形成時に生ずるRu Oz の拡散を防止できるため、 パネルのコントラスト低下という問題を解決する 事が可能となった。

一方、後面書板2の内面上には、通常銀ペーストトを印刷,焼成する事によって持られる電極4を互いに平行に形成し、との後、かかる電極4をやはりパネルのコントラストを向上する為無色の膜8は仏服点鉛ガラスに着色の為の全角酸化物を成功の大変を発生した。のなり、前面書板2と使用の透明電板3と後面書板2とを印刷をように前面書板1とびを保って発見である。とは前面書板1とびである。とは前面書板2とを設ける事ができる。となって発見ではなが正式である。となって発見である。となる事ができる。

[発明の効果]

以上説明したように本発明は、透明電極の一部

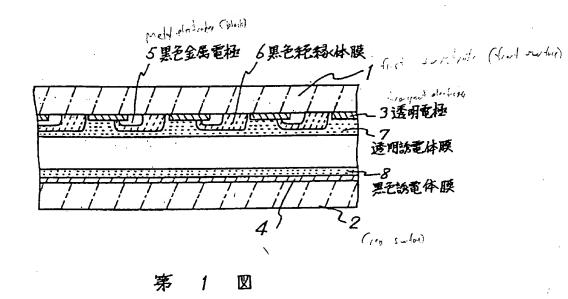
4. 図面の簡単な説明

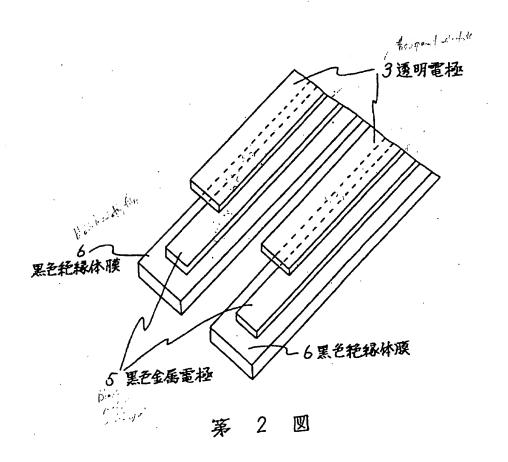
第1図は本発明の実施例を示すパネルの断面図 であり、第2図はかかるパネルの要部例状図であ る。

1:第一の基板(前面基板)、2:第二の基板 (發面基板)、3:透明電板、4:電板、5:無 色金属電板、6:黑色絶板体膜、7:透明誘電体 膜、8:黑色跨電体膜。

代忠人 弁理士 内 原







Japanese-into-English Translation of JP Publication No. 61-176035 Published on August 7, 1986

SPECIFICATION

- 1. Title of the Invention
 PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL
- What is claimed is:

A plasma display panel comprising:

a first substrate having first transparent electrodes, parallel to one another, and covered with a transparent dielectric film; and

a second substrate having second electrodes, parallel to one another, and covered with a dielectric film in light absorbing color, the first and second substrates being opposed to each other such that the first and second electrodes intersect with one another at a right angle therebetween, the substrates being gas-tight sealed with a predetermined discharge gap interposed therebetween and the interior of the closed gap being filled with a dischargeable gas,

wherein metal electrodes in light absorbing color are formed respectively almost in parallel to the first transparent electrodes such that the metal electrodes are

respectively connected to parts of the transparent electrodes along length directions thereof, an insulating film in light absorbing color is formed between patterns of the first electrodes and the metal electrodes in light absorbing color are covered with a dielectric film in light absorbing color.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a structure of a plasma display panel and especially, to improvement of characteristics of a large capacity plasma display panel.

[Prior Art]

In company with progress in office automation and factory automation in recent years, portable flat display panels have increasingly had more of demands because of requirement of a small occupancy area. Especially, since a plasma display is excellent in display quality and also has a good characteristic from the angle of ergonomics, the display is one of the most expected of various kinds of flat displays.

[Problem to be Solved]

In the mean time, display surface side electrodes of a

plasma display panel are generally formed with a transparent conductive film made of SnO2 known as a NESA electrode, but in a case of a large capacity plasma display panel with fine pitches, a great problem has been remained unsolved since resistance values of the NESA electrodes are greatly large, thereby narrowing an operating voltage range and decreasing a fabrication yield due to disconnections in the NESA electrodes.

The present invention relates to a panel structure for solving the above described problem in a fine pitch, large capacity plasma display panel.

[Means to Solve the Problem]

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A plasma display panel of the present invention comprises: a first substrate having first transparent electrodes, parallel to one another, and covered with a transparent dielectric film; and a second substrate having second electrodes, parallel to one another, and covered with a dielectric film in light absorbing color such as black, the first and second substrates being opposed to each other such that the first and second electrodes intersect with one another at a right angle therebetween, the substrates being gas-tight sealed with a predetermined discharge gap interposed therebetween and the interior of the closed gap being filled with a dischargeable gas, wherein metal

electrodes in light absorbing color are formed respectively in parallel to the first transparent electrodes such that the metal electrodes are respectively connected to parts of the transparent electrodes along length directions thereof, an insulating film in light absorbing color is formed between patterns of the first electrodes and the metal electrodes in light absorbing color are covered with a dielectric film in light absorbing color.

[Embodiment]

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Detailed description will below given of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings.

showing an embodiment of the present invention and FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing main parts only of the present invention. In FIG. 1, a numerical mark 1 indicates a first substrate (front surface substrate) and 2 indicates a second substrate (rear surface substrate). A numerical mark 3 indicates transparent electrodes formed in parallel to one another on the inner surface of the first substrate 1 and generally formed as SnO2 electrodes. A numerical mark 5 indicates metal electrodes in light absorbing color, such as black formed by, for example, a printing method in parallel to the transparent electrodes 3 such that the metal electrodes are respectively connected to parts of the

transparent electrodes 3. Such black metal electrodes 5 can be obtained by screen printing using a paste which is obtained by adding RuO2 into a silver paste in order to color it into black. A thickness of a transparent electrode is controlled to be about 10.000 A and a sheet resistance is about 8 W/ . Therefore, in a case of a panel having a capacity of 640 400 pixels at a pitch of 0.36 mm, a transparent electrode is of a size of an electrode width about 0.2 mm and an electrode length about 150 mm and a resistance thereof reaches about 6 KW. However, in a case of a refresh type plasma display panel, although the display panel is necessary to be driven with pulses of a frequency about 1 MHz in order to obtain a proper brightness with 400 scanning lines, as a waveform of a pulse, which is applied to a cell, is virtually distorted in an increasing manner in a direction farther away from the pulse supply side of the transparent electrode because of a capacitive load of the panel, which has been resulted in apparent rise in discharge firing potential and in being a cause for narrowing an operating voltage range. The black metal electrodes 5 are provided in order to solve the problem and the entire resistance value of a transparent electrode was able to be reduced to 1 KW or less by putting a black metal electrode of a width of 60 mm into contact with the transparent electrode by an overlapping width of 30 mm, whereby a

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sufficient drive voltage range was able to be ensured. The reason why metal electrodes in light absorbing color such as black is employed that the contrast of the panel is not reduced. Another effect of the black metal electrodes is provided that disconnections of a transparent electrode can be repaired. For example, there have been chances of occurrence of fine disconnections in a transparent electrode 3 due to dusts or other causes when in formation of the transparent electrode 3, leading to reduction in a fabrication yield. However, with formation of the black metal electrodes 5, disconnections of the transparent electrodes can be repaired and furthermore, since disconnections are generally very fine, the disconnections do not give any influence on the quality of a display, which has made the transparent electrodes practically usable. Disconnections in one transparent electrode 3 can be repaired independently of the number of the disconnections by forming black metal electrodes as far as the disconnections are fine. After a black metal electrode 5 is formed, a black insulating film 6 including pdo as a main component, which is generally called a mask, is formed so as to cover the black metal electrode 5. The black insulating film 6 has been formed between patterns of the transparent electrodes 3 in the prior art in order to improve the contrast of the panel, but the black insulating film 6

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according to the present invention is characterized by that the black insulating film 6 covers the black metal electrodes 5 to the full extent. If the black insulating film 6 is formed simply between the patterns of the transparent electrodes 3, it is resulted in serious reduction in a contrast of the panel. Below, explanation will be made of this point. The black metal electrodes 5 are formed using a paste prepared by adding RuO2 to normal silver paste in order not to reduce the contrast of the panel, the RuO2 being used for coloring the silver paste into black, but when a paste whose main component is a low melting lead glass is printed on the black metal electrodes 5 and baked to form a transparent dielectric film, Ru which is a component in the black metal electrodes diffuses into the transparent dielectric film to color the film into green, thereby reducing the contrast of the panel to a great extent. Therefore, in order to prevent this problem from occurring, the black metal electrodes 5 are covered with the black dielectric film 6 to the full extent and subsequently, as shown in FIG. 1, the transparent electrodes 3 and the black metal electrodes 5 are covered with the transparent dielectric film 7.

- Ko 18/1 0-0.

Since the black metal electrodes 5 are fully covered with the black dielectric film 6 and thereby, diffusion of RuO2 produced when in formation of the transparent

dielectric film 7 is prevented from occurring, therefore the problem of reduction in the contrast of a panel has been able to be solved.

On the other hand, electrodes 4 are formed on the inner surface of the rear surface substrate 2 in parallel to one another by printing and baking a normal silver paste and thereafter, such electrodes 4 are also covered with a black dielectric film 8 in order to improve the contrast of a panel. The black dielectric film 8 can be formed by printing and baking a paste obtained by adding metal oxide, which is used for coloring, to a low melting point glass. Following formation of the black dielectric film 8, the front surface substrate 1 and the rear surface substrate 2 are positioned in an opposed manner such that the transparent electrodes 3. in the front surface substrate 1 side and the electrodes 4 in the rear surface substrate 2 side are crossed each other at a right angle therebetween, and then both substrates are gas-tight sealed with a predetermined discharge gap interposed therebetween, followed by charging a dischargeable gas in the interior of the space, which finally makes a plasma display panel of the present invention completed.

[Effect of the Invention]

As has been described, the present invention can

reduce a virtual resistance value of the transparent electrodes with no decrease in the contrast of a panel by carrying out procedures in which a blackish metal electrode having a low resistance, connected to part of a transparent electrode is formed in parallel to a transparent electrode and the blackish metal electrodes are covered with a blackish dielectric film. Accordingly, a drive frequency of a large capacity refresh type plasma display panel can be raised to 1 MHz or higher so as to attain a sufficient brightness and simultaneously, a sufficient drive voltage range can be achieved. As another effect of the present invention, since disconnections in a transparent electrode can be repaired by a black metal electrode, a fabrication yield of a large capacity, high definition plasma display panel can be improved dramatically.

It should be noted that in the above described embodiment, black color is exemplified as a light absorbing color, but needless to say that, without limiting to black color, other well known blackish colors such as dark, high-density green and dark blue can also fall in the scope of the present invention in that the external light is not reflected by but is absorbed in the colors, contributing to improvement of the contrast.

Brief Description of the Drawings

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- FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a panel showing an embodiment of the present invention and FIG.2 is a perspective view of main parts of such a panel.
 - 1: a first substrate (front surface substrate)
 - 2: a second substrate (rear surface substrate)
 - 3: transparent electrodes
 - 4: electrodes

Market Sale

- 5: black metal electrodes
- 6: a black insulating film
- 7: a transparent dielectric film
- 8: a black dielectric film

3: transparent electrodes

5: black metal electrodes

6: black dielectric film

7: transparent dielectric film

8: black dielectric film

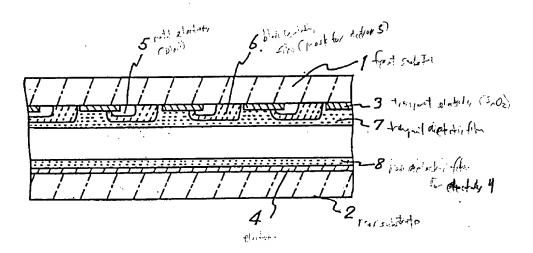


FIG. 1

3: transparent electrodes

5: black metal electrodes

6: black dielectric film

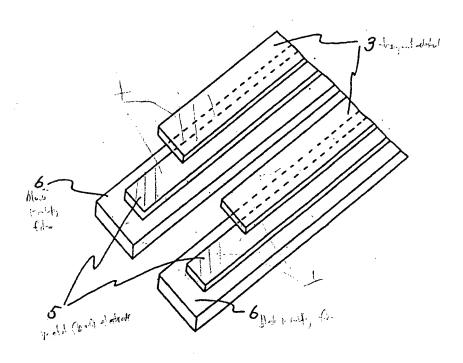


FIG. 2